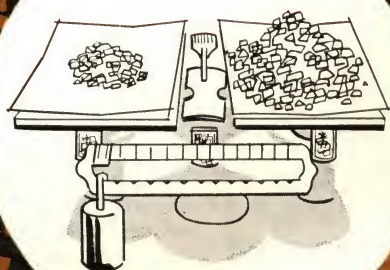


lightweight
insulating
fire-resistant
crack-resistant
better-workability

Permalite®

THE LEADING PERLITE AGGREGATE FOR BETTER PLASTER AND CONCRETE



PLASTER



GENERAL PLASTERING
BASECOAT PLASTER
WALLS AND CEILINGS



FIREPROOFING
STRUCTURAL STEEL
COLUMNS

CONCRETE



LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE
ROOF DECKS
ROOF FILL



INSULATING CONCRETE
FLOOR SLABS
FLOOR FILL

Permalite®



THE LARGEST SELLING PERLITE AGGREGATE IN THE WORLD

LIGHTWEIGHT



PERMALITE particle, showing the unique cellular structure which gives PERMALITE its lightweight, insulating, and fire-resistant characteristics. Photo-micrograph magnification 30x.

PERMALITE, in the form of perlite crude ore, is quarried from these vast deposits of quality ore located at Socorro, New Mexico (left), and at Rosita, Colorado (right).

PERMALITE is the registered trade-name of the leading perlite aggregate for better plaster and concrete. Perlite is a non-metallic mineral, a siliceous volcanic rock, which for millions of years has withstood all the destructive forces of nature. When crushed to size and heated quickly to above 1500° F, it expands to form perlite aggregate, a lightweight, non-combustible, glass-like material of cellular structure. Owing to its many unique properties . . . lightweight, insulating, fire-resistant . . . perlite aggregate is one of the most versatile and valuable building materials available to the construction industry!



PERMALITE

is less than 1/10 the weight of sand!

PERMALITE, as crude ore, weighs 70 to 80 pounds per cubic foot; as expanded aggregate, weighs 4 to 16 pounds per cubic foot. Sand, in contrast, weighs 100 to 110 pounds per cubic foot.

PERMALITE plaster is so light in weight that it can save up to 80% of dead-load!* Used for base coat plaster on walls and ceilings, it is only 1/3 the weight of ordinary sanded plaster, saving in dead-weight about one ton per 100 sq. yds. 1/2-inch thick in residential buildings, and as much as two tons per 100 sq. yds. over metal lath in commercial buildings. Used for fire-proofing structural steel columns, an 18-inch beam with a 25-foot span, for instance, it saves in dead-weight about 200 lbs. per lineal foot!

PERMALITE concrete is the lightest of all mineral concrete—so light that it actually floats on water! While ordinary sand-gravel concrete weighs 120 to 150 lbs. per cu. ft., PERMALITE concrete can be made from 20 to 50 lbs. per cu. ft. Used for lightweight concrete roof decks, roof fill, floor slabs, and floor fill, it makes possible immense savings in dead-weight!

*Where applied in modern lightweight design.

PERMALITE'S many unique qualities give you plaster and concrete aggregates of high quality and great economy.



INSULATING

PERMALITE offers up to 20 times greater insulation!

PERMALITE adds high thermal insulation value to plaster and concrete, because its millions of microscopic sealed vacuum cells are permanent insulating agents that reduce heat transmission losses.

PERMALITE plaster offers thermal insulation value which is three to four times greater than that of ordinary plaster. Consequently, it is the ideal base coat plaster for walls and ceilings.

PERMALITE concrete offers up to 20 times greater insulating value than ordinary concrete! Consequently, it is the ideal lightweight insulating concrete for roof decks, roof fill, floor slabs, and floor fill.

FIRE-RESISTANT

PERMALITE offers 4 times greater fire-resistance!

PERMALITE, as plaster and concrete aggregates, withstands temperatures up to 2300° F without melting. Mixed with gypsum to form plaster, and mixed with cement to form concrete, **PERMALITE** adds inherent fire-proofing qualities to plaster and concrete. Fire tests by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., have resulted in ratings as high as four hours for **PERMALITE** plaster.

PERMALITE plaster makes possible the superior modern building techniques for fire-proofing structural steel columns. It offers the lightest, thinnest, most economical means available for achieving 2, 3, and 4-hour fire protection for steel columns, beams, girders, partitions, and roof decks. Used as a base coat plaster on walls and ceilings, it adds much greater fire protection with the resultant potential cost reduction.

PERMALITE concrete offers 4 times greater fire-resistance than ordinary concrete!

CRACK-RESISTANT

PERMALITE offers 10 times greater resiliency!

PERMALITE adds inherent crack-resisting qualities to plaster and concrete. **PERMALITE** has a high degree of elasticity; it is not as brittle as ordinary plaster and concrete.

PERMALITE plaster adds resiliency to walls. It withstands 42% more strain than ordinary plaster.* It can be sawed, nailed, or drilled without cracking or flaking off. It offers not only greater crack-resistance to pounding, but also greater resistance to freezing, thawing, and settling.

PERMALITE concrete offers 10 times greater elasticity than ordinary concrete!

*Armour Research Report, "Standardized Lathing and Plastering Practices"

BETTER WORKABILITY

PERMALITE for better workability and easier handling!

PERMALITE may be job-mixed, transit-mixed, pre-mixed, or pre-cast. Sharp, irregular particles assure excellent workability. Inherent air entrainment assures greater plasticity. Unsurpassed ease of handling. Easily poured, shoveled, hoed, or mixed, even in the coldest weather. Can be nailed, drilled or sawed.

PERMALITE plaster and concrete aggregates offer you unsurpassed ease of handling, with ease and speed of application. A manufactured building product, it always is clean and uniform in quality. Packaged in 4 cu. ft. bags, weighing about 32 lbs., it always is easy to handle and easy to transport. Mixed by standard methods, it eliminates any guessing about mix ratio. Always dry, it can be handled throughout the entire year without danger of freezing. There never is any waste, because material left over can be transported easily to the next job. Off-street handling is simplified and speeded up. Ten times greater volume of **PERMALITE** can be stored on a given floor area than sand, without any danger of over-loading. Year-round uniform workability is the keynote of **PERMALITE**!

SAVES TIME

because structural steel columns can be fireproofed with plaster much faster than they can be imbedded in heavy concrete forms.

SAVES MANPOWER

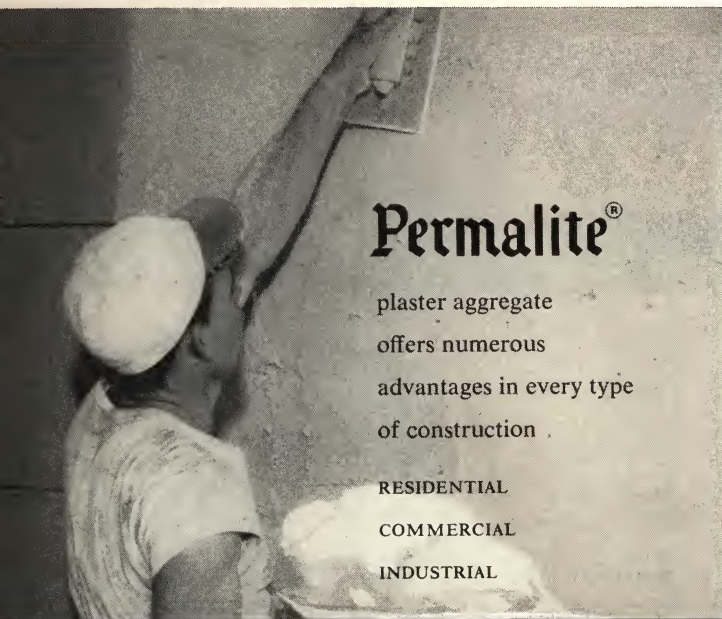
because lightness in weight permits workmen to maintain optimum production throughout the entire working day—with much less effort.

SAVES MATERIALS

because tremendous reductions in dead-weight permits great economies in the use of structural steel and other building materials.

SAVES MONEY

because **PERMALITE** plaster and concrete aggregates, while saving time, manpower, and materials, gives you a better building at less cost to construct and less cost to maintain!



Permalite®

plaster aggregate
offers numerous
advantages in every type
of construction

RESIDENTIAL
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL

GENERAL PLASTERING basecoat plaster for walls and ceilings. PERMALITE plaster aggregate, mixed with gypsum, is the ideal *base coat plaster for walls and ceilings*.

Lightweight, it is only $\frac{1}{3}$ the weight of ordinary sanded plaster, saving in dead-weight about one ton per 100 sq. yds. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick in residential buildings, and as much as two tons per 100 sq. yds. over metal lath in commercial buildings; requires less structural steel and less costly foundations; prevents unnecessary settling and cracking; and enables the plasterer to maintain optimum production throughout the entire day, with much less effort. Insulating, it adds three to four times more thermal insulation than ordinary plaster. Fire-resistant, it adds much greater fire protection, with the resultant potential cost reduction. Crack-resistant, it adds resiliency to walls, withstanding 42% more strain than ordinary plaster without cracking*, and permitting nails to be driven into walls without cracking or flaking. Better workability, easier handling, and faster application are additional values.

* Armour Research Report, "Standardized Lathing and Plastering Practices."

PLASTER COVERAGE TABLE

BASED ON PERMALITE-ALEXITE PLASTER AGGREGATE

MIX RATIOS				ESTIMATED MATERIALS	
100 Lb. Bags Plaster to Cu. Ft. Permalite				Required to Cover 100 Sq. Yds.	
	SCRATCH COAT	BROWN COAT	Plaster Thickness	4 Cu. Ft. Bags Permalite	100 Lb. Bags Gypsum Plaster
GYPSUM LATH BASE	Doubled back 1 to 2	1 to 2½ 1 to 3	½" ½"	7 7½	11 10½
METAL LATH BASE	1 to 2	1 to 3	Total ¾"	13	19
MASONRY BASE	1 to 3 1 to 4	1 to 3 1 to 4	¾" ¾"	9 10	12 10

These coverage figures are based upon the average yield obtained using PERMALITE-ALEXITE plaster aggregate. These approximate quantities are for solid coverage. Since the average job has 15% openings the quantities shown here will generally suffice for 115 yds. coverage. The specification and coverage tables shown above are intended as an aid for good plastering, but do not constitute any guarantee of workmanship or coverage.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

To realize the full benefit of PERMALITE plaster, the plasterer must mix the materials properly, as follows:

1. Pour into a clean mixer 80 per cent of the water to be used.
2. Pour (DO NOT DUMP) into the mixer one 100-pound bag of fibred gypsum plaster. Dumping may form lumps or balls of plaster.
3. After mixing 30 seconds, add the specified amount of PERMALITE plaster aggregate.
4. Add the remainder of the water sparingly and mix three to four minutes.
5. Where necessary, add standard gypsum accelerator in the amount of about $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to the water of each mix of 100 pounds of gypsum. If no accelerator is available, add a shovel of hydrated lime (5 lbs), or a half shovel of lime putty, or a small handful ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound) of Portland cement to each 100 pounds of gypsum plaster.

The amount of water will vary slightly according to the characteristics of the particular gypsum plaster used.

APPLICATIONS

1. PERMALITE PLASTER OVER METAL LATH (SCRATCH COAT)

Except over herringbone or rib lath, it is advisable to use a double-fibred plaster, properly accelerated. This first coat shall be cross scratched with a metal scratcher and be allowed to *set completely* before the second or brown coat is applied.

The brown coat shall be rodde to a level surface, to thickness specified, and left in a roughened condition satisfactory for the application of the finish coat.

2. PERMALITE PLASTER OVER PLASTER LATH

The scratch coat over plaster lath may consist of two cubic feet of PERMALITE to each 100 pounds of plaster, where three-coat work is specified; or not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of PERMALITE to each 100 pounds of plaster where two-coat, or the double-back method of plastering is permitted. In either case, this coat shall be applied tightly by sufficient pressure to assure a good bond.

In three-coat work the plaster in the scratch coat should be accelerated. This first coat should be cross scratched and permitted to set 24 hours before the brown coat is applied.

The brown coat shall consist of not more than 3 cubic feet of PERMALITE to each 100 pounds of plaster.

If the double-up method is used, the brown coat shall consist of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of PERMALITE for 100 pounds of gypsum plaster.

In either case, the brown coat shall be rodde level to uniform thickness, and be left in a sufficiently rough condition to insure a bond of the finish coat.

If the finish coat is to be acoustical plaster, or sand finish, it may be applied 24 hours after the brown coat application. If a white coat or interior stucco finish is specified, the brown coat must be dry, or almost dry, before application of the finish coat.

3. PERMALITE PLASTER OVER MASONRY

All masonry surfaces shall be completely dry before plastering. When PERMALITE with gypsum plaster is to be applied over Portland cement concrete surfaces, a reliable bonding agent shall be used prior to the application of PERMALITE plaster.

Over other masonry bases PERMALITE plaster may be applied in either two or three coats as specified by the architect. The scratch and brown coats shall consist of 3 cu. ft. of PERMALITE to 100 lbs. of gypsum plaster.

Over exceptionally high suction masonry areas, a mix of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cubic feet of PERMALITE to 100 pounds of gypsum plaster may be used to avoid checking.

Send for complete data on properties, preparation, and application of PERMALITE plaster aggregate.

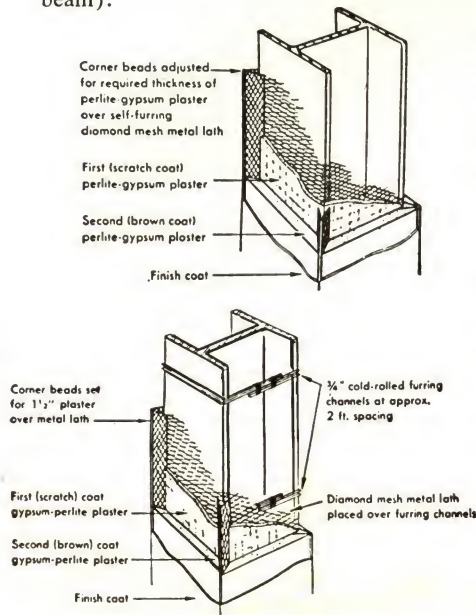
UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.



MAXIMUM FIRE PROTECTION... MINIMUM WEIGHT and THICKNESS

STEEL COLUMNS

PERMALITE-ALEXITE plaster, applied to steel columns and beams over metal lath, achieves fire ratings up to 4 hrs., while eliminating costly forms and saving up to 200 lbs. deadweight per lineal foot (18" beam).



Perlite-gypsum plaster¹ over self-furring metal lath, corner beads adjusted for thickness. Two to 4 hr. rating, depending upon thickness of plaster. See UL 3187-5, 3187-7, and 3187-4 in table below.

¹Scratch coat: 2 cu. ft. perlite, 100 lbs. gypsum. Brown coat: 3 cu. ft. perlite, 100 lbs. gypsum.

1 1/2" Perlite-gypsum plaster over metal lath with 3/4" cold-rolled furring channels at 2 ft. spacing. 4 hr. rating. See 3187-6 in table below.

FIRE RATINGS

Rating	Description	Testing Laboratory	Report No.
2 hrs.	Steel column. 1" perlite-gypsum plaster over metal lath.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3187-5*
3 hrs.	Steel column. 1 3/4" perlite-gypsum plaster over metal lath.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3187-7*
4 hrs.	Steel column. 1 3/4" perlite-gypsum plaster over metal lath.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3187-4*
4 hrs.	Steel column. 1 1/2" perlite-gypsum plaster over metal lath with 3/4" furring channels at 2' spacing.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3187-6*

* Available through members of the Perlite Institute only.

Write for details of various thicknesses and bases used in tests above and other tests completed or in process.

FIREPROOFING structural steel columns. PERMALITE plaster aggregate makes possible the superior modern building techniques for fireproofing structural steel columns.

It offers the lightest, thinnest, most economical means available for achieving 2, 3, and 4-hour fire protection for steel columns, beams, girders, partitions, and roof decks. Various types of plaster fireproofing construction, whereby steel columns are coated with plaster rather than encased in heavy concrete forms, offer tremendous reductions in dead-weight, savings in structural steel, and conservation of usable space.

For instance, the use of lightweight plaster to fireproof an 18-inch beam having a 25-foot span reduces the dead-weight by 200 pounds per lineal foot!

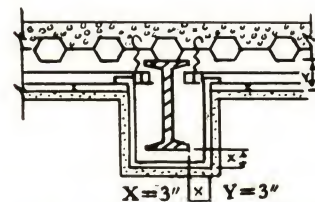
PERMALITE plaster, where used in buildings designed for its use, can save up to 80% of dead-weight*; provides additional usable space; and makes possible immense savings in structural steel, labor costs, and construction time!

* Where applied in modern lightweight design.

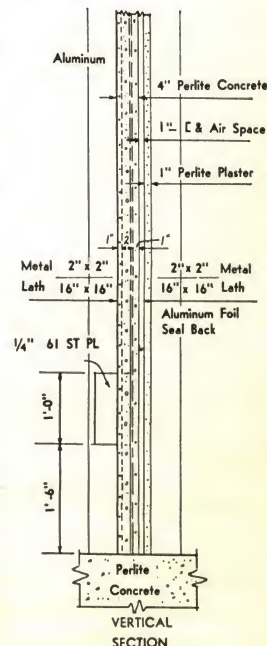
WALLS, PARTITIONS, AND CEILINGS

Fire ratings achieved are 1 to 4 hrs., according to construction type, for curtain walls, bearing and non-bearing walls or partitions and ceilings. Write for full specifications and authoritative reports of actual fire rating tests.

Non load-bearing panel or curtain wall 6" thick (not incl. weather proof facade). 4" perlite Portland cement concrete ext. separated from 1" perlite-gypsum plaster int. Both on paper back wire lath. 4 hr. rating, UL Rep. 3302.



Cellular steel floor covered with 2" of perlite concrete over a ceiling of 1" perlite-gypsum plaster on metal lath. Minimum clearance of 3" from structural members. 4 hr. rating, UL Retardant 2993.



FIRE RATINGS

Rating	Description	Testing Laboratory	Report No.
1/2 hr. Combustible	Interior finish on one face of wood studs.	Underwriters' Laboratories	2896
1 hr. Combustible	Hollow load-bearing partitions of 2 x 4 wood studs.	Underwriters' Laboratories	2896
2 hrs.	Solid partition, 2 1/2" total thickness.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3453*
4 hrs.	Panel or curtain wall, 6" total thickness.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3302
4 hrs.	Suspended ceiling with air conditioning ducts.	Underwriters' Laboratories	3355*

* Available through members of the Perlite Institute only.



Permalite®

concrete aggregate offers numerous advantages in every type of construction

RESIDENTIAL
COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL

LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE structural roof decks and non-structural roof fill. PERMALITE concrete aggregate is the ideal lightweight insulating concrete for *structural roof decks and non-structural roof fill*.

It is the lightest of all mineral concrete—so light that it actually floats on water! While ordinary sand-gravel concrete weighs 120 to 150 lbs. per cu. ft., PERMALITE concrete can be made from 20 to 50 lbs. per cu. ft.

PERMALITE concrete offers up to 20 times greater insulating value than ordinary concrete; 4 times greater fire-resistance; 10 times greater elasticity; plus better workability, easier handling, flexibility in mixes, and high strength-to-weight ratio.

Used as lightweight insulating concrete for structural roof decks, PERMALITE is poured monolithically and properly reinforced over paper backed welded wire mesh, ribbed metal lath, or other structural supporting forms. It also is used as lightweight insulating concrete for non-structural roof fill over structural roof decks of concrete, wood, steel, or other structural supporting forms.

PERMALITE LIGHTWEIGHT INSULATING CONCRETE—TYPICAL MIX DESIGN TABLE

For PERMALITE-ALEXITE Aggregate** Slump—4 to 6 inches

Typical Properties							Mix Proportions by Volume				Materials Required to Produce 1 Cu. Yd. Concrete			
Density (oven dry) lbs. per cu. ft.	Compressive Strength PSI 28 Days	Thermal Conductivity "K"	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion per unit per °F	Tensile Strength PSI 28 Days	Bond Strength to Steel PSI 28 Days	Modulus of Elasticity in Compression PSI 28 Days	Cement Sacks	Perlite cu. ft.	Water per sack cement Gals.	Air Entraining Agent Pints	Cement Sacks	Permalite-Alexite cu. ft.	Water Gals.	Air Entraining Agent Pints
35	450	.85	0.0000060	69	83	245000	1	4	9	1	6.5	26	58.5	6½***
29	270	.67	0.0000056	46	.53	123000	1	5	11	1¼	5.2	26	57.0	6½
26	190	.59	0.0000048	32	23	114000	1	6	12	1½	4.33	26	52.0	6½
*23	130	.53	0.0000044	25	..	90000	1	7	14	1¾	3.7	26	52.0	6½
21	100	.50	0.0000041	17	..	68000	1	8	16	2	3.25	26	52.0	6½

*Data for 1-7 mix interpolated.

**Tests conducted with aggregate weighing 8 lbs./cu. ft.

***AEA is 14% neutralized vinsol resin solution.

This table shows properties of low density insulating concrete only. Higher compressive strengths (to 2000 PSI and better) with somewhat poorer "K" values, may be obtained by using high density Permalite concrete aggregate and lower water/cement ratios, plus recommended admixes.

The various values and yield figures shown here are very conservative when compared to many tests conducted by recognized testing

laboratories and various actual installations. In all instances a conventional blade-type mortar mixer was used.

These figures are presented as a guide for insulating concrete design only and are not to be construed as a guarantee. Consult your local Permalite producer for best equipment and job practice in your area. Insist that the wet yield percentage be measured frequently during the pour in order to obtain proper insulating values.

How to Select the Proper Mix Design

Two basic factors influence the choice of a proper mix design for the roof or floor job on hand:

1. The *insulation* value of PERMALITE concrete is directly related to the density. The lower the density the better the insulation value.
2. The *strength* of PERMALITE concrete is also directly related to the density. The higher the density the greater the strength.

Since these two factors oppose each other, some sort of a compromise is indicated. The best approach is to determine, first, the minimum compressive strength needed, then select the strength requirement.

Uses of the Various Mix Designs

THE 1:6 MIX: Concrete mixed in a ratio of 6 cubic feet of PERMALITE concrete aggregate to one sack of Portland cement is most commonly used in roof deck designs. It best meets average requirements of strength, weight, and insulation value.

THE 1:4 MIX: With higher strength requirements, a mix of 4 cubic feet of PERMALITE concrete aggregate to one sack of Portland cement is frequently used instead of the standard 1:6 mix. When used in place

of the standard mix, the architect and engineer must consider the extra density of the cement and the need of increasing the thickness of the cement to maintain a given U value.

THE 1:5 MIX: This is not often used, except on some large areas, because it is more difficult to batch than the other two.

THE 1:7 MIX: Because of its low density, this concrete possesses excellent insulating properties and more than average strength for use as an insulation and drainage fill over structural roof decks. The compressive and indentation strengths of this mix are equal to, and in most cases, far in excess of, those of rigid insulation board. In addition, it forms an economical and exceptionally firm monolithic base for the built-up roof.

THE 1:8 MIX: This mix design, while having all of the limitation of the 1:7 mix, has a very low density and excellent insulation value. Its compressive and indentation strengths are equal to and exceed those of most of the rigid insulation boards. When used as an insulation and/or drainage fill over structural roof decks, it will provide an excellent monolithic base for the built-up roof. It is much more economical than most rigid board installations.



UNITED NATIONS
ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

INSULATING CONCRETE floor slabs and floor fill.

PERMALITE concrete aggregate, mixed with cement, is the ideal lightweight insulating concrete for floor slabs and floor fill. Used as floor slabs in basementless homes, or as base slabs for floor radiant heating systems, PERMALITE insulating concrete minimizes heat loss into the ground, and makes a very fine, efficient, permanent ground level floor slab. A moisture resistant vapor barrier is used, and a suitable wearing surface is applied.

Used as lightweight insulating concrete floor fill over cellular steel or pan type floors in multi-story buildings, PERMALITE lightweight concrete makes possible immense savings in dead-weight and permits great economies in the use of structural steel and other building materials.

PERMALITE concrete offers a combination of advantages which is unequalled in the construction industry: lightweight, insulating, fireproof, economical, permanent, quick curing, and national acceptance!

Mixing Procedure for Permalite Insulating Concrete:

While the "method" of mixing Permalite concrete is the same as it is for conventional sand and gravel concrete, the "procedure" for mixing differs considerably. It is very important that the mixing procedure outlined below is strictly adhered to:

1. Add to the mixer *all* of the necessary water.
2. With the mixer turning, add the required amount of liquid (never in powder form) Vinsol Resin.
3. With the mixer still turning, add the required amount of Portland cement and allow a slurry to form; continue mixing a few seconds.
4. Add the required amount of Permalite concrete aggregate.
5. Allow the batch to mix long enough to become plastic, then dump and place immediately. Always avoid excessive mixing and excessive handling.

*Note: In the case of mixers having skip loaders, it is suggested that the Portland cement be poured on the bottom of the skip and the Permalite aggregate on top of the cement. In such cases the cement and aggregate are dumped in the mixer at the same time.

Conveying and Placing

PERMALITE concrete can be conveyed from the mixer by any method that will not cause a segregation of materials. This includes all of the conventional methods and some types of pumps.

When properly mixed, PERMALITE concrete has a "cream of wheat" consistency and is very easy to handle and place. In placing, it should not be rodded or tamped or handled excessively. The purpose of this minimum handling rule is to avoid segregation of the materials and to prevent "knocking out" the air which has been entrained by the vinsol resin.

The surface of the insulating concrete used for roof decks and roof fill should be carefully screeded; it should never be steel troweled. The slight texture formed on the surface as a result of careful screeding makes an exceptionally good monolithic base on which to apply the built-up roof. The texture provides a mechanical key for the mopped-on felt to augment the normal adhesion.

Drying Time and Curing

PERMALITE concrete begins to set in about one hour after placing. It reaches its initial set in about four or five hours in normal drying weather. It takes from 36 to 48 hours to gain sufficient strength to withstand being walked upon without having the surface tracked. During this period, ranging from the initial set to the strength stage, curing should be employed to protect the concrete from hot sun or high winds. Covering or repeated fog spraying with water will bring about proper curing. Since the basic purpose of curing is to prevent too rapid drying, the amount of curing will depend upon weather conditions.

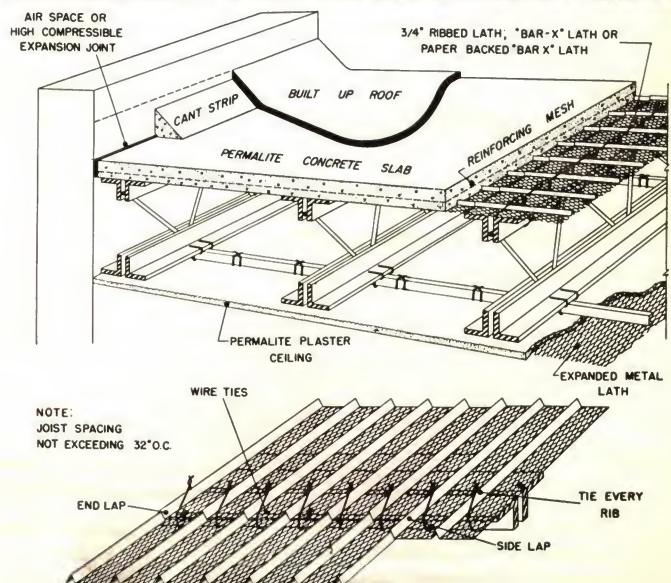
Built-up roofs should not be applied over PERMALITE concrete roof decks until it has dried thoroughly. The best method of determining the degree of dryness is to carve a small hole in the concrete with a knife (this can be done easily) and to check the moisture content visually. The concrete dries from the top down, and the moisture level can be seen easily.

Normally, from seven to ten days of good drying weather is sufficient. Rain will not injure the concrete after it has passed the initial set stage. It is not necessary to protect the roof from weather prior to roofing. However, in the event of rain, the roof should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the roofing is applied.

Restrictions on Cold Weather Pouring

All perlite concrete materials and reinforcement forms, fillers, and earth with which perlite concrete will come in contact should be free from frost. Whenever the temperature of the surrounding air is below 40°F., perlite concrete should not be placed, unless the mixing water is heated to at least 70°F., but not above 100°F. Adequate protection should be provided to enable the perlite concrete to set properly during freezing or near freezing weather.

Typical application of Permalite Concrete in a roof slab over metal lath



NOTE: PERMALITE concrete roof decks require compressible expansion joints or space for expansion at all exterior walls and at intervals of 100 lineal feet.

MANUFACTURERS AND
DISTRIBUTORS OF

Permalite®

Perlite aggregate for
better plaster and concrete

Permalite®

*Perlite Aggregate is a building product produced by
licensed franchisees from perlite ore mined by:*

GREAT LAKES CARBON CORP. Perlite Division

612 South Flower Street • Los Angeles 17, California
Phone: MADison 9-1611

DIRECTORY OF PERMALITE FRANCHISEES

CALIFORNIA

McClure and Erickson Corporation, 2416 Bedessen Avenue
Los Angeles 22, California. Telephone: ANGelus 0588

COLORADO

Persolite Products, Inc., 1245 Osage Street
Denver, Colorado. Telephone: AComa 6111

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Atlantic Perlite Company, 1919 Kenilworth Avenue, N. E.
Washington 19, D. C. Telephone: APpleton 7-5800

FLORIDA

Airlite Processing Corporation of Florida
Building No. 9, Air Base
Vero Beach, Florida. Telephone: 3518

ILLINOIS

Lake Zurich Concrete Products, Inc., P. O. Box 242
Lake Zurich (Chicago), Illinois. Telephone: 4621

INDIANA

Airlite Processing Corporation, Scottsburg, Indiana (Office)
Vienna, Indiana (Plant). Telephone: 5538 and 5531

MASSACHUSETTS

The Whittemore Company, 35 Harrison Street
Roslindale 31 (Boston), Massachusetts.
Telephone: PARKway 7-6020

MICHIGAN

Gregg Products Company, 646 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Grand Rapids, Michigan. Telephone: GL 4-5322

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Perlite Corporation, 315 West 86th Street
Minneapolis 20, Minnesota. Telephone: SOUTH 1-8924

MISSOURI

Federal Cement Tile Company
1367 South Kingshighway Blvd.
St. Louis 10, Missouri. Telephone: JEFFerson 3-9022

NEW JERSEY

Certified Industrial Products, Inc., 1344 Liberty Avenue
Hillside, New Jersey. Telephone: UNIONville 2-1921

NEW YORK

Certified Industrial Products, Inc., 1344 Liberty Avenue
Hillside, New Jersey. Telephone: UNIONville 2-1921

Buffalo Perlite Corporation, 100 Sugg Road (Cheektowaga)
Buffalo, New York. Telephone: PL 4326

OHIO

Indoken Perlite Company, 5300 Vine Street
Cincinnati 17, Ohio. Telephone: Avon 9946

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Perlite Corporation, P. O. Box 694
Allentown, Pennsylvania. Telephone: CONgress 4-2891

Perlite Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 478
Arch Street Extension, Carnegie, Pennsylvania.
Telephone: WALnut 1-9200 (Pittsburgh)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rushmore Perlite Products Corporation
905 Philadelphia Avenue, Rapid City, South Dakota

TEXAS

Perlite of Houston, Inc.
3010 Dixie Drive (Office) ; 502 Fauna Avenue (Plant)
Houston, Texas. Telephone: JUSTin 2243

Texas Lightweight Products Company
117 North Britain Road, Irving, Texas
Telephone: 2-8181 (Irving) ; RANDolph 5354 (Dallas)

VIRGINIA

Virginia Perlite Corporation, P. O. Box 687
Hopewell, Virginia. Telephone: 4172 and 2676

WISCONSIN

Badger Perlite Products Company, 3101 West Mill Road
Milwaukee 9, Wisconsin. Telephone: FLAGstone 1-9565

CANADA

Western Perlite Company, Ltd., 101 Barron Building
Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Telephone: 2-7722

Perlite Industries, Reg'd., 500 Canal Bank
Ville St. Pierre, Quebec, Canada. Telephone: WALnut 7098

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